FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1836. [NO. 1008.

[illegible] AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
Edward J. Hale,
At $[illegible] per annum, if paid in advance; $3 paid during the year of subscription, or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods,

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE,

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

Worthy of Notice.

THOSE afflicted with inflamed or sore eyes should be aware of the great excellence of

Dr. ADAMS' EYE WATER,

In the treatment of this troublesome affliction. It has been before the public but a short time, yet it has been fairly tested in comparison with all the common remedies, and with what success may be inferred from the extensive demand now existing for it and from the numerous testimonials of its value now in the hands of the proprietor, one or two of which it was deemed proper to subjoin.

N.—It is with pleasure I state to you, that my wife, who was troubled with sore eyes, was completely cured by using one bottle of Dr. Adams' Eye Water.

JOHN GARDNER, Green st. near 7th.

NORRISTOWN, Pa.

Mr. Fisher—I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the superior excellence of Dr. Adams' Eye Water over several others that I have tried. Having given Dr. Thompson's a fair trial, I consider Dr. Adams' by far the best, and it is free from the smarting produced by Thompson's. I know several gentlemen in this place who have tried it, and they decidedly prefer Dr. Adams'. I consider Dr. Adams' Eye Water a very valuable article.

Yours,

BENJAMIN POWELL.

Prepared and sold by the sole proprietor, JOSEPH FISHER, south west corner Seventh and Race streets.

John R. Rowand, 249 Market street.
E. A. Hoskins, 376 Market street.
John Borghurst, 10th and Chesnut st.
Paul G. Oliver, 10th and Race sts.
Edward Higgins, 7th and Callowhill sts.
D. Jordon & Co., 3d and Arch, and 3d and Walnut sts.
Joseph H. Brooks, Beach street, opposite the Market, Kensington.
J. C. McKane, Front and Christian sts.
And in all the cities and towns throughout the U. States.

September 7, 1836 [7]

State of North Carolina,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1836.

John Williams vs. Jesse Cooper, Adm'r de bonis non of Benjamin Crumpler, deceased. } Suggestion of a deficiency of Assets—Order for sci. fa. to charge Lands

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Allan Butler and wife Sophia, Ezekiel Butler and wife Eliza, heirs at law of said dec'd, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer* for six weeks, for the said Allan and wife, and Ezekiel and wife, to appear at the next term of this Court, and shew cause, if any they can, why said Lands shall not be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demands.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday of August, A. D. 1836, and 61st year of American Independence.

THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

State of North Carolina,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1836.

Elias Faison vs. Jesse Cooper, Adm'r de bonis non of Benjamin Crumpler, deceased. } Suggestion of a deficiency of Assets—Order for sci. fa. to charge Lands.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Allan Butler and wife Sophia, Ezekiel Butler and wife Eliza, heirs at law of said deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer* for six weeks, for the said Allan and wife, and Ezekiel and wife, to appear at the next Term of this Court, and shew cause, if any they can, why said Lands shall not be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demands.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of August, A. D. 1836, and 61st year of American Independence.

THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

State of North Carolina,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1836.

James White vs. Jesse Cooper, Adm'r de bonis non of Benjamin Crumpler, deceased. } Suggestion of a deficiency of Assets.—Order for sci. fa. to charge Lands.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Allan Butler and wife Sophia, Ezekiel Butler and wife Eliza, heirs at law of said deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer* for six weeks, for the said Allan and wife, and Ezekiel and wife, to appear at the next Term of this Court, and shew cause, if any they can, why said Lands shall not be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demands.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of August, A. D. 1836, and 61st year of American Independence.

THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Is now receiving at the Store on Market Square, recently occupied by Arch'd Campbell, an entirely new and desirable STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CUTLERY,

Crockery, Glassware, &c.

All of which will be sold low for Cash.

Also, some choice old WINES.

C. A. McMILLAN.

September 19, 1836. 7tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber has removed from his old stand on Market Square, to Person street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

September 19, 1836 7-tf.

Seminary for Young Ladies.

THE next term of Miss Bingham's School will commence on the first Monday in October. Miss B. hopes for a continuance of that patronage which has been hers for the last sixteen years. Her School Room is in one of the most healthy situations in Fayetteville. A few young Lady boarders can be received under the same roof. In the next door Music and French are taught in the most scientific manner.

September 15, 1836. 6-6w

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and former customers, that he has just received his Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, CROCKERY, GROCERIES, &c.

To which he respectfully invites the attention of Purchasers generally. His assortment is much larger than he has ever offered in this market, and will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

☞ Superior James River Chewing TOBACCO.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

September 15, 1836. 6tf

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received and opened, at the South West corner of Market Square, a large and choice selection of BRITISH, FRENCH, SWISS, ITALIAN and AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

To which the attention of Country Merchants and purchasers generally is invited. His Stock consists partly of the following articles:

Blue, Black, Brown, Claret and Green Cloths; Blue, Black, Drab and Plaid Cassimeres and Sattinetts; Red, White and Green Flannels; Canton Flannels and Freze Cloths; Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets; Goats' hair and common Camlets; Negro Kerseys and Linseys; 3-4 and 6-4 French and English Merinos.

Super Gros-de-nap, Poult-de-soie, Gros-de-Swiss and Italian Silks, from 35 cts. to $1 10; Ditto coloured do; Sinchews, Sarsnets and Florences, Pink and White Satin; Challys; Rich figured Peplins; Figured and Black Satin Vestings; Silk and Tabby Velvets; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Black Italian Cravats; Plain and Pleated Stocks; Fancy Gauze and Silk Handkerchiefs; Blue, Black and Brown Bombazines, cheap; Cap, Bonnet and Belt Ribbons, very handsome.

A large stock of Calicoes, embracing a great variety of colours and patterns; 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Apron Checks; Bed Ticks; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

A large assortment of Plaid, Jaconet, Book, Plain and Figured Swiss Muslins; Bishop Lawns, Bobinets and Quillings, some very fine; Cotton and fine gimp Laces and Edgings.

3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 8-4 Merino and Thibet Shawls; Valencia and Prussian do; Tyrolese and Spun Silk do.; Muslin Capes; Silk Plush; Green and White Blond Veils; Black and White Bobinet do.; Black Sprigged Bobinet for Veils; Hosiery of various kinds; plain and open work Silk Gloves; Buck, Kid and Wool do.; Corded Skirts; fine Linen Bosoms and Collars; Russia and Bird-eye Diapers; Damask do; Brown Table Covers; Foolscap, Ruled and Letter Paper; Threads, Buttons and Sewing Silks, in great variety; Buckrams, Paddings and Sail Ducks; Elastic, Webb and Nett Braces; Turkey Cotton; Salisbury Flannel; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, cheap; Cotton Yarn; Bead Bags; Silk Purses and Wallets; Waist Buckles; Pen Knives; Razors; Scissors; Silver Pencils; Seal Skin and Cloth Caps; Fur do., some very fine, &c. &c. &c.

Also, daily expected, a large stock of

HATS and SHOES,

Of various descriptions. All of which is offered for sale at WHOLESALE or RETAIL for Cash, or on short time to very punctual customers.

EDMUND J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1836. 6tf.

THE FULL BLOODED HORSE

YOUNG BUZZARD

WILL stand the ensuing Fall Season, at the Stables of Mr. Neill Johnson, in the town of Fayetteville. Young Buzzard is a beautiful dark bay, full fifteen hands high, and well proportioned; has stood since last March under the management of the same Groom who now has him in charge.—No accident has happened. The owner will not be liable for accidents of any kind. Young Buzzard will visit Averasborough about the 25th of this month, and if sufficiently encouraged, will make arrangements to visit regularly thereafter. His Pedigree has been published in hand bills, and will be with him at all times. Persons wishing to examine can procure them by applying to the Groom or to Mr Neill Johnson who has the entire management of the Horse.

TERMS.

Service, single leap $7 50; Season to end 10th November, $10 if paid during the season, or $11 if at any time thereafter; $20 to insure. If the property changes hands, the insurance money to be paid. Twenty-five cents to the Groom in every instance.

WILLIAM DUNN.

Fayetteville, September 14, 1836. 6-3w

Notice.

WILL be sold at the Court House of Moore County, on Wednesday, the 20th day of October, to the highest bidder, on credit of six months, SEVEN NEGROES, 2 Women and 5 Boys, as likely as any in the State. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security. For Sale by

JOHN M. BLACK, *Administrator of Hugh Black, dec'd.*

September 15, 1836 6 3w

$25 Reward.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 11th of April, my negro boy by the name of JACK. He is a dark Mulatto, common size, small legs, twenty-one years of age, has a scar a little above one corner of his mouth, and has yellow eyes. Probably he has a free pass. I will give the above reward if delivered to me, or $20 if lodged in any Jail so I get him again. Address me at Rockingham, N. C.

[6 5wp] STEPHEN COLE.

Rockingham, Richmond Cty, Sept. 9, 1836

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1836.

Bryant Harrel & Abner Harrel vs. John Rushing and Mary his wife, John Harrel and others } Petition for Partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Rushing and Mary, his wife, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, *Ordered* by the Court, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, a Newspaper printed in the Town of Fayetteville, North Carolina, for the said John Rushing and Mary his wife, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesboro', on the 2d Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clerk.*

SELLING OFF

At Reduced Prices.

THE Subscribers intending to change their business to this place, would call the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally to their extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE and CUTLERY, HATS, SADDLERY, &c. &c.

Which they are now offering at reduced prices. The assortment is very general, and will be found to contain as great a variety as can be obtained in this market. The Stock has been laid in much lower than they can be purchased at this time (in consequence of the great advance in the Northern market,) offering an opportunity to country Merchants of laying in their Fall Stock much lower than ever before offered in this market.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, August 10, 1836 1tf

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Boxes TOBACCO,
30 bbls Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836 5 tf.

Robeson County, Aug. Term, 1836.

Alexander McPherson, Catharine Brown and others, vs. Arch'd. Gilchrist, Gilbert Gilchrist in right of his wife Nancy, and others. } *Petition for Partition of Lands.*

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Gilbert Gilchrist, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Defendant to appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in the town of Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of November next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken ex parte as to him, and heard accordingly.

(From the Minutes.)

[4 6t] A. McEACHIN, *Clerk.*

Committed

TO the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 26th of July, NELSON, a negro man about 25 years old, five feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, and says he belongs to a Mr Newberry, of Alabama. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

NEILL JOHNSON, Jailer.

September 7, 1836.

For Sale.

THE STORE HOUSE on Hay Street, occupied by G. & L. Hurlbutt. Apply to

LEWIS BROWN.

September 15, 1836. 6 3wp

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of Matthew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court; all persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery—and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON, Adm'r.

September 5, 1836. 5tf.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large and handsome assortment of GOLD and SILVER PATENT LEVER, LEPINE and PLAIN

WATCHES,

Of various qualities; fine and common

Jewelry

Of every description;

Silver Spoons, Butter and Fruit Knives, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Pencils, Thimbles, &c., Plated and Britannia Ware, Military Equipments, Fine Guns and Pistols, Fine Cutlery, Mathematical and Musical Instruments, Perfumery, &c.

Together with a great variety of new and fashionable Fancy and Household articles—all of which are offered at reduced prices.

WARREN PRIOR.

September 6, 1836 5tf

N. B. Clock and Watch Repairing, and other Work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Campbell & Prior*, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, who alone is authorised to settle the same.

All notes and accounts remaining unsettled after the first day of November, will be placed in the hands of an Officer for collection.

WARREN PRIOR.

September 8, 1836. 5tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RECEIVING *THEIR FALL SUPPLY OF*

Goods,

Their Stock consists in part, as follows:

30 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
200 bags Rio COFFEE,
25 do Java ditto,
15 tons assorted Swedes Iron,
100 kegs Nails,
125 pieces heavy and light Cotton } BAGGING,
100 coils bale Rope,
2 bales some and bagging Twine,
275 sides sole, harness and skirting } LEATHER,
20 barrels Tanner's Oil,
50 kegs FFF Dupont's Powder,
500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
750 bushels do do.
1500 do Alum do.
5 tons Nova Scotia Grind-Stones,
10 hhds. Molasses,

—*Also*—

75 bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL.

All of which are offered for sale either for cash, country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

YARBROUGH & RAY.

September 8, 1836. 5 4t.

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber, wishing to change his business during the Fall and Winter Season, in this place, would call the attention of Country Merchants and the community generally, to his assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

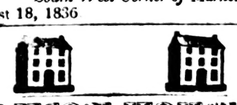
Hats, Shoes and Saddlery,

Which he is now offering at REDUCED PRICES. The assortment is general and will be found to contain many very desirable Goods, calculated for this market as well as the Country generally. The Stock was laid in late in the Spring, on about as good terms in New York as any brought to this market to the size of it. In consequence of some advance in the New York market, it offers an inducement to Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase a Fall Supply.

JAMES MAHONEY.

South West Corner of Market Square.

August 18, 1836 2tf



ANSON HOUSE.

JAMES D. CASH

RESPECTFULLY takes this method to inform the public, that he has purchased of Col Thomas Waddill the above Establishment, which he has placed under the entire management and control of Mr. *Wellington D. Murphy*, who will at all times be happy to see the old customers of the Establishment, and the public generally.

Wadesborough, Sept. 1, 1836. 5 6w

☞ The Editors of the Carolina Watchman and Cheraw Gazette will give the above six insertions, and forward their bills to W. D. Murphy for payment.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having qualified at September Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Emily E. Belden, deceased, hereby request all those indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, to come forward and make payment, and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are required to present their demands properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

ROBERT C. BELDEN, LOUIS S. BELDEN. } *Ex'rs.*

September 7. 5-tf.

Bagging and Bale Rope.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand and receiving 50 ps. Dundee Cotton Bagging, full 42 inch.
50 coils Bale Rope, and
300 lbs. Bagging Twine.

ALSO,

1 box best Honey Dew Tobacco.

Orders will be promptly attended to.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

August 31, 1836. 4-6w

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c.

T. J JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

LINE OF PACKETS

TO FAYETTEVILLE.

THE schooners Caroline and Caleb Nichols, steamer Wilmington, and tow boats, will take measurement Goods at N. York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified, except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the steamer and tow boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants. Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville.

All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGAL, Proprietor,
WILLKINGS & BELDEN, Agents, at Fayetteville.

August 18. 2tf.

Cotton in the Seed.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked [illegible] of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

State of North Carolina,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1836.

William Pickett, Sen. vs. Admr. of Benj. Padgett, dec'd. } Scire Facias *against* Heirs.

IT appearing to the Court that Cray Padgett, one of the heirs, is not an inhabitant of this State, ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Cray Padgett to appear at our next Court to be held for the County on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to shew cause, if any he can, why the plaintiff should not have his judgment against the Lands of the Intestate; or the same will be condemned for the plaintiff's use, and execution issue accordingly.

(*True Copy from the Minutes.*)

Test, JERE. PEARSALL, *C. S. C.*

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1836.

Stacy Harrel vs. Bryant Harrel, Abner Harrel, John Rushing & Mary his wife, and others. } Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Rushing and Mary, his wife, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, *Ordered* by the Court, that Publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, a Newspaper printed in the Town of Fayetteville, North Carolina, for the said John Rushing and Mary, his wife, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesboro,' on the 2d Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clerk.*

Dr. PRATT & Co's

Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thos. Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber has just received a handsome assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Being an entirely new Stock, selected by himself in New York. He solicits his friends and the public to give him a call, at the Store lately occupied by Norman McKinnon, South side of Person Street, two doors East of Market Square.

JAS. DODD.

Fayetteville, August 26, 1836. 4tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having opened a Retail Store on Green street, next door to Messrs. John Huske & Son, take this method of informing their friends that they are now receiving and daily expecting, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Among the articles are the following:—

15 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
20 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
50 bags Coffee,
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum Salt,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
10 hhds. Molasses, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

50 Bbls No. 3 MACKEREL.

All of which will be sold low for cash.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Green Street.

Fayetteville, August 31. 4tf.

PRIVATE SALE,

By Thomas Sandford & Co., (Hay Street.)

JUST RECEIVED AND IN STORE,

400 BAGS Rio Coffee.
50 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
30 bbls. do. do. do.
30 tons Swedes and English Iron.
50 Kegs Dupont's Powder.
3000 bushels Alum Salt.
15 bbls. Loaf Sugar.
100 pieces Cotton Bagging.
40 Qr. Casks Wine.
50 Boxes marble Soap.

All the above Goods will be sold low at wholesale only.

August 31 4tf.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from Thos E. Ellis, of Wilcox County, Alabama, a negro man named SIMON, about 25 years of age, rather stout and chunky, copper colour, formerly the property of Jonathan Jessop, of Fayetteville, N. C. He is supposed to be in the neighborhood of this place, as he has been seen both in town and in the country, several times during the last two or three months. The above reward will be paid on his apprehension and delivery to the subscriber at the Jail in Fayetteville.

NEILL JOHNSON, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, N. C. July 25. 99tf.

INLAND ROUTE

For Northern and Southern Travelling.

THE RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG and POTOMAC RAIL ROAD COMPANY, in connection with the other Rail Road and Steamboat Companies on the route, have adopted the following Schedule, by which the daily Mail is now carried.

NORTHWARD DIRECTION.

Leave Blakely, N. C. at 5 o'clock, P. M.
Arrive at Petersburg at 10 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Petersburg at 12 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Richmond at 4 o'clock, A. M.
Leave Richmond at 4½ o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Washington at 6 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Washington at 2½ o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Baltimore at 5½ o'clock, A. M.
Leave Baltimore at 6 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at New York at 11 o'clock, P. M.

SOUTHWARD DIRECTION.

Leave New York at 4 o'clock, P. M.
Arrive at Baltimore at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Baltimore at 5 o'clock, P. M.
Arrive at Washington at 8 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Washington at 10 o'clock, P. M.
Arrive at Richmond at 1½ o'clock, P. M.
Leave Richmond at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Arrive at Petersburg at 7 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Petersburg at 1½ o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Blakely at 7 o'clock, A. M.

The whole time required between *Blakely* and *New York*, being Northwards, 54 hours; Southwards, 57 hours. Between *New Orleans* and *New York*, Northwards, 12 days and 13 hours; Southwards, 13 days and 8 hours. Of the whole distance between Blakely and Baltimore, 126 miles is travelled upon Rail Roads, and 50 miles by Steamboat.

The Stage Travelling, which is conducted by Messrs. J. Woolfolk & Co. and Messrs. J. H. Avery & Co. in the handsomest manner, being now only 57 miles, is becoming rapidly reduced by the extension of this Rail Road.

☞ Passengers are never in danger of delay, preference being given to such as enter and continue on the line.

By arrangements which this Company is making, Passengers, with their baggage, will be conveyed to and from the Depot, without charge. On the Rail Road, a coach will be especially appropriated to Northern and Southern Travellers; and in general, the Company's Agents will adopt all measures calculated to expedite and facilitate their journey.

Carriages and Horses are safely and expeditiously transported; enabling those travelling in them, with the additional use of the Potomac Steamboat, and the Petersburg Rail Road, to accomplish, without fatigue to their horses, the journey between Washington and Blakely, N. C. in two days.

☞ The Mail Train leaves Richmond at 5½ o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves the Mattapony at 10½ o'clock, A. M. The alternate Train for Passengers and Freight, leaves Richmond at 9 o'clock, A. M. and the Mattapony at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All possible care will be taken of baggage, but it will be carried only at its owners' risk.

RAIL ROAD OFFICE, Richmond, Aug. 20, 1836.

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

REPORT

Made to an Internal Improvement Meeting held in Fayetteville in 1833.

That the distance from Fayetteville to Wilmington, by water, is about 133 miles; that the prices of transportation of produce, which includes the toll paid to the Navigation Company, taken from the published, printed rates, are as follows:

From Fayetteville to Wilmington.

Cotton, per bale,	50 cents.
Flour, per bbl.	20
Tobacco, per hhd.	$1 25

Rating a bale of cotton at 300 lbs., a bbl. of flour at 200 lbs., and a hhd. of tobacco at 1200 lbs.—the price by the 100 lbs. for 100 miles, is

Cotton, 7½ cents, or $1 53 for a ton.
Flour, 7½ do. or 1 53 do.
Tobacco, 8 do. or 1 60 do.

Average price per ton, inclusive of toll, of all produce and tonnage commodities, for the year ending 31st May 1832, taken from Freight Books of Steam Boats and Navigation Company, viz.

Down, per ton, $1 96
Up, do. 3 64

So that, down, a ton per 100 miles, costs $1 50
Up, do. do. do. 2 80

Charleston and Hamburg Rail Road.

Length, 135 miles, price
35 cts. per 100 lbs per 100 miles, or $7 for a ton.
This is taken from the charter of the company. Mr Dexter, a civil Engineer of the company, reports, that the company expect to carry cotton the whole route at $1 per bale, which would be about 25 cts. per 100 lbs. per 100 miles, or $5 per ton

Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road.

32 miles—at the rate of
36 cts. per 100 lbs per 100 miles, or $7 20 a ton.
This rate is taken from document 101, on Steam Carriages, submitted to 22d Congress, 1st session, page 241.

Delaware and Hudson Rail Road.

At the rate of about
20 cts. per 100 lbs per 100 miles, or $4 a ton.
This rate taken from the above doc't, page 259.

Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road.—Rate about 20 cts. per 100 lbs. per 100 miles, or $4 a ton.
This your committee have from report.

Petersburg and Roanoke Rail Road.

Rates taken from the printed rates of the company:

1.	Cotton, tobacco in hhds, and all other articles not enumerated,	25 cts. per 100 lbs. for 60 miles.
2	Dry goods, shoes, furniture, hats, &c.	33⅓ cts. per do. do.
3.	Flour per bbl.	35 cts per do. do.

According to which, the first named articles would cost per 100 lbs.

41 cts per 100 miles, or $8 20 a ton.
the 2d 56 do. do. or 11 20 do.
the 3d 29 do. do. or 5 80 do.

Erie Canal.

Highest rate, 25 cts. per do. do. or $5 a ton.
Flour, a long distance, 15 cts. per do. or 3 a ton.
This taken from Congressional document above, page 241 to 243

Delaware and Hudson Canal.

The same as Erie Canal, taken from above doc't.

River from Cheraw to Charleston.

Average price on tonnage commodities, 25 cents per 100 lbs. per 100 miles, or $5 55 a ton.
This is taken from the published, printed rates.

River Roanoke, up and down.

Hhd. tobacco, $4 48 or $7 46 per ton, rating hhd. at 1200 lbs.
Flour, bbl. 50 or 5 00 per do. rating bbl. at 200 lbs.
Cotton bale, 1 50 or 6 70 per do. rating bale at 300 lbs.

Comparative Views.

Fayetteville to Wilmington, 133 miles, $1 96 a ton
Hamburg to Charleston, R R'd, 135 do. 7 00 do.
(The charter rates)
Same, (contemplated lowest rate) 5 00 a ton
Liverpool and Manchester, taking foregoing rates for data, 133 do. 9 40 do.
Petersburg and Roanoke, taking foregoing rates for data, 133 do. 10 70 do.
Delaware & Hudson R. R'd. at $4 per 100 lbs. 100 miles, 133 do. 5 24 do.
Baltimore and Ohio R R'd, at same rate as last, 133 do. 5 24 do.
Erie Canal, taking flour at $3 a ton per 100 miles, 133 do. 3 94 do.

Another Comparative View.

Cheraw to Charleston, average on tonnage articles 133 do. 4 70 do.
Roanoke River, av. on produce, 6 42 do.

Another View.

Fayetteville to Wilmington, including freight and toll, a bale of cotton, 133 miles, costs 30 cts.
Hamburg to Charleston, on Rail Road, in length 135 miles, a bale costs $1.

Another View of Freights.

	Savannah to Augusta.	Charleston to Cheraw.	Charleston to Georgetown.	Wilm'n to Fayettevill.
Sugar, pr 100 lbs.	40 cts.	40 cts.	30 cts	17 cts.
Coffee, do.	40	40	30	20
Molasses, hhd.	$4	$4		$1 50
Boxes bales &c. foot	18	20	15	8
Bagging, piece	60	62½		20
Wind. Glass, 100 ft.	50	50		12½
Anvils, 100 lbs.	50	40		each 15

From these data it would seem, that the prices of transportation on the above Rail Roads, Canals and Rivers, range from 150 to 500 per cent higher than on the Cape Fear River. Should the trade of Fayetteville be augmented by improved facilities of internal communication, it is obvious that the prices will be diminished to a comparative nothingness. Universal experience attests, that the effect of a prosperous trade, is to increase the competition among carriers, which of course, lessens the price of transportation. Next on the score of *safety*. Here perhaps, we may challenge for the Cape Fear, a comparison with the most favored navigation, whether canal or river. It is notorious, that accidents involving a vast destruction of human life and property, are daily occurring on our Southern and Western rivers, from sawyers, shoals, tempests, floods, bursting of steam-boilers, &c., while on this river, for the last twelve years, not an accident has occurred proceeding *purely* from the navigation of the river, affecting human life, or seriously endangering property. This remarkable exemption may, perhaps, be ascribed, partly to natural causes favoring the navigation, partly to the judicious operations of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, and partly to the skill and caution employed in the management of our steamboats. Next its advantages on the score of *expedition*. The best test of this will be, by comparing it with the usual speed of transportation of produce on Rail Roads. Our Steamboats, (one of which is rated 250 tons, larger therefore, than the average of our sea-born vessels) have frequently, during the last season, performed their trips down at the rate of ten miles an hour, and up with heavy loads at seven and eight miles an hour. The Henrietta, lately fitted up with a new Engine, on an improved principle, will, it is confidently asserted by her owners, who are gentlemen of high standing, skill, and experience in the business, perform her trips the ensuing season down in nine hours, and up in fifteen hours, a distance of 133 miles;—this your Committee have perfect confidence in Steam Engines on rail roads, with their train of produce cars loaded, from thirty-five to fifty tons, usually travel (indeed, very rarely have ever exceeded) from ten to fifteen miles an hour. The Charleston rail road Company expect, when their road is fairly under way, that the Engines will carry their loaded trains of produce cars through by *day light*, which would be at about the rate of ten miles an hour, the length being 135 miles. Now, it is to be recollected that our loaded Steamboats *down*, have the advantage of two powers, the current and the steam power; and that on their trips *up*, they can travel all night; this, Engines on rail roads cannot do, owing to the great risk attending the locomotive action of a mechanical power under a vast momentum, in the dark. So that while the motive power on the rail road is stationary, the same power on the river is in regular progression. When, however, we unite with this the further advantage, that the same given power on water will propel or draw, a vastly greater amount of tonnage at one time, than the same given amount on a rail road, (which difference Engineers have computed as great as six to one in favor of the water transportation,) it affords to our river, a full compensation, we think, for the superior velocity of rail road transportation, under precisely the same circumstances. That is, admitting that the velocity of rail road transportation by steam power, under equal circumstances, is superior to the velocity by steam power of water transportation. In point, therefore, of *cheapness, expedition, safety* and the *quantum* of tonnage borne, the Cape Fear, between this and Wilmington, may very favourably compare with any rail road or canal.

Here then is a town near the centre of the State, with an easy access to the ocean, so cheap and so expeditious, that, comparatively speaking, we may say, that time, distance and expense are annihilated. If Fayetteville possesses these facilities for commerce, and has maintained them through every adversity, local and general, what certain hopes of better days must await her, and the State at large, under a commerce rendered prosperous by Rail Road communications, which is sure to improve and multiply the facilities of trade in every direction and in an infinite ratio. Why may not Fayetteville become as large and flourishing a city as Albany, with a population of 25,000? Her distance from the ocean is about the same, 160 miles, her steamboats with their loaded tow boats, which can convey 400 tons, may lie along side of the largest vessel which enters the Port of Wilmington and load her for New York or Liverpool. The time and expense on the river, we have shown, is now, or can be made comparatively nothing. Like Albany, she is surrounded by a very poor country, with a rich back country, 80 or a 100 miles off.—The answer is obvious;—Albany was made so by Rail Roads and Canals; and all Fayetteville wants is, a Rail Road communication, to afford a cheap transit to her market, for the mines of agricultural and mineral wealth, that now lie unemployed in our Western Country. Unite her by a link of Rail Road of 80 miles, with the Yadkin, and as if by a charm, the work is accomplished, and North Carolina will stand regenerated and prosperous. One conclusion must strike every reflecting mind with irresistible force—that this point approximating the centre of the State, *when reached*, the route thence to the ocean, can never be supplanted or rivalled in point of cheapness, expedition and safety, by any enterprise whatever. This would give an incomparable advantage to a Rail Road from the Yadkin to the Cape Fear by making the stock of the Company permanently valuable; for, by consulting the opinions of experienced Engineers (for which see Congressional Documents already referred to, pages 237 to 247,) it will be seen that one of the greatest dangers to be apprehended from the injudicious location of Rail Roads is, that when completed, the Road with all its adjacent improvements, through its whole line, may be supplanted by a rival enterprize more favourably located.

Again, as a harbour, Wilmington possesses some eminent advantages. Vessels of 300 tons may load at her wharves, and proceed to New York or Liverpool; her port affords the best assorted cargo for the West Indies and Europe, of any of our Southern Ports; every denomination of bread stuffs, including Rice; every denomination of naval stores of the best quality, and every denomination of lumber of the very best quality; in fact, there are but few articles of commerce that cannot here be had. This port has always, and will forever present peculiar attractions to the American coasting vessels, because it is a fresh water harbour, where the bottoms of vessels are exempt from the wonderful destruction occasioned by the salt water worm. This advantage is incalculable, for the greater the amount of tonnage that enters a port, the greater competition for freight, and the less the price for transporting our produce abroad; besides the specie put in circulation for repairs, outfits, &c., and the employment to our ship mechanics.

In this flattering view of the advantages which Fayetteville possesses, in respect to her *position* for trade, there is but one draw back; and as this document is to meet the public eye, inviting to itself candid examination and scrutiny of its facts and arguments, we wish nothing concealed that may mislead the public from a right conclusion. In very dry seasons, when the navigation of most of our Southern and Western rivers is suspended, the navigation of this river is also suspended, for steamboats as large as those that now navigate our river, drawing from three and a half to seven feet water; although, always, except in very uncommon seasons, navigable for tow boats. This disadvantage, however, is not remediless, and is alleviated by three considerations:—First, that it is susceptible of navigation the whole year, and in the dryest seasons, by steam boats of eighteen inches draft, such as are now plying up the sluices of the Connecticut river, the Genesee river, and for the last season, with entire success, have navigated the Western Branch of the Susquehanna through and beyond the range of the Alleghany Mountains; for which fact we refer to the Rail Road Journal, vol. 2. No. 37, page 584—the dimensions of the boat there given are 95 feet length, 18 feet beam, draft 15 inches, 35 horse power. Second, that when the navigation is suspended by a drought, it happens there is but very little trade, the farmers being engaged in their crops. And third, that N. York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, have in point of wealth, population and prosperity, become the wonder of the age, and that for four months in the year, labour and commerce are suspended by the cold, frost, and ice; and when the Spring breaks the icy fetters of their rivers, the overwhelming torrent desolates every thing within its range. If our disadvantages sink into insignificance, when compared with these, is it not an encouragement to march on and *never give up the ship?*

Respectfully submitted,
LOUIS D. HENRY,
THOS. N. CAMERON,
EDWARD W. WILLKINGS.

On motion of Dr. Cameron, it was

Resolved, That a Delegation consisting of twenty persons be appointed to represent this County and Town, in the Salisbury Convention.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed: L. Bethune, Chas. McAlister, Jon. Evans, Alex. Elliott, Dav. McNeill, G. W. Holmes, Duncan McCormick, Wm. Murchison, Jno. Smith, David Gillis, Ed'd L. Winslow, C. P. Mallett, L. D. Henry, Jos. Baker, J. Seawell, Tho. J. Curtis, E. W. Willkings, Jno. H. Hall, Tho. Sandford, E. J. Hale.

On motion of Jno. McRae, Esq., 1000 copies of the Report were ordered to be printed.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

J. SEAWELL, Chairman.

T. L. HYBART, Secretary.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A CARD.

I this day received from the post office a pamphlet entitled "Appeal to the Christian Women of the South, by Angelina E. Grimke." Published by the Amer. Anti-Slavery Society.

I have read the work and committed it to the flames—its proper element. It is written with some spirit, and, admitting the author's postulate, she is tolerably plausible, and she is certainly not deficient in imagination. But she indulges largely in the slanders on the South, common to the Amer. Anti-Slavery Society, and *intimates* an apology for amalgamation. It is indeed a silly piece of sophistry, containing some barefaced falsehoods, and much of that vain assumption of knowledge, and abuse of Slave-holders, which we see in all the kindred essays of the day.

I should not have given this wild essay a public notice, but for the fear that it might deceive some and therefore do mischief; for the author appears to have been once a citizen of S. Carolina, but now of Philadelphia, and a member of the *mischief-making society;* and her appeal is to her relatives and friends and christian women of the South.

Beware of this fire-brand! MODERATION.

Sept. 21st.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: The Editor of the North Carolina Journal is exhibiting strong symptoms of another attack of convulsion. I had hoped that the harsh but sanatory remedies administered by you in broken doses, had effected a cure. It seems that the relief was not permanent. Reluctant as I am to drag him so far from home at this inauspicious season, still I see no alternative than to send for that philanthropic Pysician, Doctor Waddell, with his specific—Pea-flour. Perhaps however, a few memoranda of the symptoms may convey to Doctor W. such information as may enable him to correspond upon the subject. The first feverish symptom occurred on the 11th of August. Patient gradually grew worse until the 8th of September, when he broke out in blotches all over—pulse full and light—constant rigours through the body—disease had evidently affected the tympanum of the ear. It was observed upon the firing of cannon, at each report, confirmed rabies was manifest—convulsive twitchings—hands clenched—eyes blood shotten—face livid—much frothing at the mouth and voiding of blood. High delirium. Patient frequently uttered incoherent noises—talks of the Bank breaking:—Supposed by Nurse and friends to arise from fears excited about the foundations of the Journal office. It seems the high brick wall has cracked in several places, and the bank of earth bulged out. Said something about *daubs* or *daubing*—thought to have reference to the mortar or cement being mere daubing work. Spoke of Barbecue—accounted for by the wonderful political revolution going on at the precinct. Uttered many such phrases as Globe—Star—Sun—Hail—Gales—White squalls—evidently his mind soaring above in the "ethereal blue." Abdomen swollen and tense—writhes his body as if in the utmost agony—occasional eructations give temporary relief—habitual costiveness—feet œdematous—portions of the skin "goose-fleshed" to a considerable degree. Dr. Barter, the attending Physician, fearful of immediate dissolution, administered every 15 minutes, the following prescription:—

Alcohol, 2 oz.
Aq. Fout. 1 oz.
Sacch. alb. Q. S.
Ess. Lemon. gut xxx vel x L.
M bene.

Being the common *punch* of the shop.

Dr. Barter has frequently experienced its beneficial results. No effect produced. Patient continues restless, and unable to sleep.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Western Rail Road.—As there is a general expectation that vigorous exertions are about to be made in reference to a Rail Road into the interior, the subject has assumed an importance that ought to command the attention of every man, who desires the prosperity of the State in which we live. Of the practicability of such a measure, no one can doubt, provided the requisite funds can be obtained, and that the requisite funds can be obtained, is equally probable, provided it can be shown on reasonable calculation, that the Road when built, will afford such an income as will make the investment profitable to the stockholder. To such as chance to have their residence in the immediate vicinity of the Road, or to such as live in a situation as to share in the business created by means of the Road, the stock may on the whole, be profitable even though it should yield but an inconsiderable premium. A small portion, however, of the capital required in any considerable undertaking is usually furnished by people who are thus to be benefitted. It is necessary, therefore, to shew that there will be a direct income, ample and sure, in order to persuade men of wealth to vest their money in the stock that may be created.

What, then, is the prospect in relation to the Road proposed from this place into the interior? An accurate calculation must be the result of a survey carefully made, based on a thorough knowledge of the resources of the country to be operated upon, as well as of the expense of erecting the Road. Such a calculation we may look for when the Engineer, who is understood to be engaged, shall have thoroughly examined the route. The object of the present essay is merely to throw together some hints in the hope of leading the people of the valley of the Cape Fear, and of the country through which the Road may probably pass, to consider the vast importance of the subject before them, and to induce them to make an exertion to secure an opportunity now offered, and perhaps never to be offered again under like favorable circumstances for building up their own towns, enriching their section of country and of securing to their own State the profits of an immense business, which must otherwise go to enrich our neighbors. There are at present, as is well known, three channels through which the business of this State is done—one, on the side of Virginia; one on the side of South Carolina and Georgia, the other on our own sea coast. Much has been said and written formerly about forming one grand centre on our own sea-board, and, by means of canals into various parts of the interior, endeavoring to divert all, or the main part of the business of the State into this reservoir. That scheme, it seems to be admitted on all sides, is impracticable. Nature seems to have thrown such obstacles in the way, that it is impossible to fix on any one town, which shall form a general mart for the State. But though it is impossible to bring all to one point, yet a very large portion of the State does already transact much of its business through one channel, and with comparatively little expense, a still larger portion may pass through the same. Of the 65 Counties in the State, no less than 28 transact all, or a large share of their business through the Cape Fear. This river, though subject to changes, is yet one of the best in the country for internal navigation. It is never, as is the case in the northern rivers, closed with ice. And its channel being narrow and deep, its navigation is less affected by drought than almost any Southern stream. So rarely is there a deficiency of water during the year, that there is scarcely any difficulty at any time of passing up and down from Wilmington to Fayetteville, with steam boats of ample size. The season when there is any deficiency usually occurs when but little business is doing. The instances of departure from this remark are of rare occurrence, and even then are limited to a very short period. The communication, therefore, between Wilmington and Fayetteville may be considered as sufficient for all the purposes needed, even with a much more extended business into the interior. These two towns, one at the head of *ship*, the other at the head of *boat* navigation, seem to have been placed on the very spots designed by nature for building up places of appropriate business, and become hand-maids to each other. Without any kind of interference, both may prosper, and both contribute to strengthen each other's interests. Their interests are blended together, and both in good nature should consult each other's good. Fayetteville being at the head of boat navigation will naturally become a thoroughfare through which business must pass. Some portion of this business may stop at this place, but a large portion will pass on, and Wilmington beside this, is always sure of another portion, which will forever furnish her the means of supplying not only Fayetteville, but a vast portion of the interior with goods of a certain description that will ensure to her a regular profit. The trade in naval stores and lumber is a kind in which Wilmington stands, and must stand without a rival. This business already considerable, may be increased to a great extent. Immense quantities of timber yet remain on rivers that are open, and there are other immense tracts that with a little expense may be opened, and thus the trade be greatly increased.—In one single branch, which we understand has just been commenced—sawing shingles—a vast business will yet be done. Means will be found to drain the large swamps on the east and west side of the Cape Fear, when the immense forests of cypress now considered as scarcely worth owning will become invaluable. A very little expense also will open to Wilmington through the Big Swamp in Bladen, the vast forests of Cypress and Pine that lie along the Lumber river and Drowning creek. Wilmington, therefore, has an abundant security of being able to supply timber to the West India market, and thus of obtaining thence, all the supplies from those Islands needed for the interior. Her country trade will also enable her to make all those changes of commodities which the advance of business may require. Her harbor, about which so much has been said in disparagement, is amply sufficient for all the purposes of an increasing trade. It is safe—in a place much more healthy than most of the harbors of the South—capable of receiving vessels as large as can be admitted into any harbor in the State—or even into Mobile where so much business is, and promises to be done. Such being the situation and condition of Wilmington, it becomes a matter of importance to encourage and build up the place and this can easily be done by opening an easy communication into the interior, thus affording her an increasing home market, and enabling her to extend her business. Let Wilmington drive an active trade with the West Indies, as she can easily do, and there will be no occasion for going to the North to obtain that portion of foreign productions for the use of the interior. She will be able to furnish all that will be required and at prices even less than can be afforded in the New York market. Such of the productions of the State as will not pass in the West India market will be easily transported, if not directly to Europe, yet to some suitable place in exchange for those articles which are wanted for home consumption. Nor need the growing prosperity of Wilmington excite the jealousy of Fayetteville. Merchants from the interior will usually find it for their interest to stop in this place to sell and to buy, rather than add the expense of a journey to Wilmington. The difference in prices at the two places will rarely compensate for the additional charge. Fayetteville, therefore, need fear nothing from the growth of Wilmington. Nay, with a good communication into the interior, their growth would be mutual. Their interests would be nearly identified. Fayetteville would find it for her interest to encourage Wilmington as far as possible in her shipping and imports; Wilmington, on the other hand, would encourage Fayetteville as helping to furnish a market for her importations, and thus enabling her to drive a more extensive and successful business.

Thus, then, it is clearly for the interest of both these towns to unite in any measure which will become the means of extending the business through the Cape Fear into the interior. Already that business is large, and it is much to be questioned whether there is any one point either within or without the State where an amount of business can be concentrated even equal to that which is now done through this River. With all the advantages and difficulties of communication, an immense amount of goods passes through this channel every year for the interior. The number of wagons that were employed merely in transporting from Fayetteville into the interior such goods as passed up the River and through this place during the year ending July 1, 1833 was 1026. There were distributed through 20 different counties. The number of wagons during the same period ending July 1836 was more than double. Allowing to each wagon 3000 lbs for a load, it follows that more than 3100 tons were thus transported through the Cape Fear into the interior, and this aside from all the purchases made in Fayetteville, where, as is well known, a large share of the Merchants of the interior are in the habit of procuring their heavy goods. These 20 counties are, however, by no means all that are accustomed to transact business in Fayetteville. What was thus transported was purchased in other markets and only passed through this place on its way to its ultimate destination. There is also a vast amount of produce from the interior which finds its ultimate market in this place so that the number of wagons specified forms no just criterion by which to estimate the amount of business that is done. Some estimate may be formed of the amount of business done through the Cape Fear from the amount paid as freight between Fayetteville and Wilmington. Without enumerating articles, it may suffice for present purposes to state that the amount paid for freight on articles which passed down the River was $9,113.—The amount paid on upward freight was $31,800, making an aggregate of $40,913 for the year ending May 1, 1836. The amount, however, paid on downward freight does not form a just criterion for estimating the amount of produce brough from the interior to Fayetteville. Cotton, Leaf Tobacco, and Flax Seed are almost the only articles, which exclusively pass out of the place. Of Flour, Grain, and Spirits vastly more finds its ultimate market in this town than passes out. The same may be said of Manufactured Tobacco and Bacon, articles which come from the interior and are sold for consumption in the surrounding country. This amount of trade it will be remembered is that which takes place under all the disadvantages of a limited and bad communication with the interior. With no other improvement than what might be found in Turnpike Roads and good Bridges there would no doubt be a great increase of business. But under the advantage of a good Rail Road, the increase would be still greater.—Different kinds of produce, which cannot now be brought to market on account of expense would then be brought in freely. More would be raised because Planters would find that there was a profit to be made. While produce thus become more valuable, lands would advance in price. A less quantity would be made to suffice, for an individual agriculture would be improved—a larger population would be sustained, and our citizens instead of feeling compelled to go to the South and West to seek subsistence would be content to remain and cultivate their native soil. Manufactories of various kinds would be increased, and we should soon be supplied near home with a large share of those articles for which our merchants are yearly sending to the North. Already an impulse has been given to some branches of this business. A Cotton Mill is now in successful operation in Fayetteville. Another on a larger scale is about to be established. And several others in different parts on, or near the contemplated course of the Rail Road are about to go into operation. In the establishment of these and similar concerns a great amount of iron castings will be required. These castings for the present are brought from the North because of the want of a communication to the vast beds of iron in the interior. Let a Rail Road be established, which shall stretch itself into the mountainous country and we shall no longer need to send abroad for machinery to put mills into operation.

The single County of Lincoln* would furnish enough to supply every want. The establishment of a large arsenal of construction in the town of Fayetteville by the general Government, is another argument in favor of an improved communication into the interior. This arsenal is to be the place of general deposit of the means of defence that this country may need. The more easy of access, therefore, the more prompt assistance it will be able to afford in any emergency that may occur. All these things promise not only a continuance but an increase of business on the Cape Fear. The extent of country, which would be supplied with goods through this channel would be much enlarged. Wherever the Rail Road should terminate, there would be formed a depot, and a place of business corresponding to what Fayetteville now is at the head of Boat navigation. Other places would also spring up along the course, which would form a thoroughfare for collateral business either immediate, or remote. And when the advantages of the main road when fully seen, branch Roads would be formed, which would still widen the circle of business.—Thus were the Road to terminate at the Yadkin, near half the counties in the State would at once find it for their interest to make their market through the Cape Fear. But the road need not stop at the Yadkin. Ultimately it might be extended into the distant parts of the State, and thus the Eastern part might be supplied with all those articles of living for which it is now dependent on the North. We well remember to have heard a gentleman from one of the Western counties remark that he would be perfectly satisfied in cultivating his plantation could he be sure of selling what Irish potatoes he might raise at 25 cents per bushel. And yet how many thousands of dollars are annually expended by people in the Eastern portion of the State for this single article, at a price four or five times greater. We well remember also, conversing not long since, with an intelligent merchant from East Tennessee, who came to this market for trade at a distance of 300 miles. He distinctly gave his preference to this over any market where he had been accustomed to do business, and remarked that if the roads were good, he should come here to buy and sell. This rough and hasty sketch of the state of business done through the Cape Fear, and of the advantages that are offered through this channel to a large portion of the State, will be sufficient to draw the attention of people living on or near the contemplated Road and on the Cape Fear river to the important subject that is to come before them. A survey for a Road is to be made. The services of one of the most able Engineers in the employ of the General Government have been secured—a native of the State—one, who has been extensively concerned in making some of the most important surveys of a similar kind in the country. A Convention is to meet at Salisbury shortly to take the whole subject into consideration. To that Convention, delegates from various parts of the State will be sent. The subject will, it is hoped undergo a fair and thorough investigation, and every proposition will be made necessary to bring the business before the Legislature at its next session. The crisis is an important one, and every man who wishes to see his own State advance in prosperity, ought to make an exertion to secure the advantage, which the present opportunity offers, to render ourselves independent in business, give us rank among the States of the Union, and general prosperity among the people.

C.

*In a recent editorial, shewing the number of Counties directly interested in the construction of the Western Road and enumerating them, we strangely overlooked the populous and wealthy Counties of Lincoln and Surry. We are reminded of the omission by a friend. We add to our list therefore these 2 Counties, making 35 in all.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1836.

Republican Whig Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HUGH L. WHITE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER.

ELECTOR FOR THE 7TH DISTRICT,
JOHN D. TOOMER.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

1st District,		Alfred Webb, of Rutherford.
2d	"	Col. Anderson Mitchell, Wilkes.
3d	"	Wm. J. Alexander, Mecklenburg.
4th	"	John Giles, of Rowan.
5th	"	John L. Leseur, Rockingham.
6th	"	John M. Morehead, of Guilford.
7th	"	Hon. John D. Toomer, Cumberland.
8th	"	Dr. James S. Smith, of Orange.
9th	"	Charles Manly, of Wake.
10th	"	Dr. Willie Perry, of Franklin.
11th	"	Wm W. Cherry, of Bertie.
12th	"	John L. Bailey, Pasquotank.
13th	"	Gen. J. O K. Williams, Beaufort.
14th	"	Blount Coleman, of Lenoir.
15th	"	Jeremiah Pearsall, of Duplin.

Mr. Van Buren and universal suffrage.—They who, in the language of the notable Democratic Resolutions put forth at a meeting of the Van Buren party of Cumberland, "were born and raised Democrats," as well as they who not "being in the right line of patriotic descent" have, by some mysterious process, been engrafted on the true political stock, will startle at the intimation which the juxta position of the words that head our article is well calculated to give.

But alas! for the *cause* of our neighbours. Alas! for the author, the mover, and the supporters of the above-named Resolutions, before we conclude, something more than an intimation of Mr. Van Buren's want of Democratic soundness, will be not only made but proved—a deficiency in Democratic and Whig sentiment, which nothing in our estimation can excuse.

"He loves not the people." He loves not the great cause of popular liberty and popular rights. He has done nothing to advance the one or secure the other; but has ever exhibited nought but the tribunitian meanness which avails itself of popular weakness and passion, often the fruit of honest impulses, to promote his selfish ends.

We charge him with disloyalty to the people. We charge the minion of the President—the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, with opposition, in the maturity of his intellect, to the fundamental principle of popular government "that all political power is vested in and derived from the people"—the principle whose assertion occupies the first place in the Declaration of Rights of this State—the principle, the denial of which was denounced in the Cumberland Resolutions and charged upon the Whigs throughout the Union with a degree of barefaced impudence only paralleled by the scandalous forgery of the quotation that contained it. Is it denied? We have proof—manifest proof—recorded proof of Mr. Van Buren's opposition to the *right of all freemen having attained to years of discretion, paying public Taxes and liable to Military duty*, TO VOTE.

We invite our reader's attention to the subjoined extracts from a speech delivered by him at a Convention, assembled at Albany in 1821, to revise the Constitution of New York:

Mr. Van Buren felt himself called on to make a few remarks in reply to the gentleman from Delaware, (Gen. Root.) He observed that it was evident, and indeed some gentlemen did not seem disposed to disguise it, that the amendment proposed by the Hon. gentleman from Delaware contemplated nothing short of *universal suffrage*, &c. And again he says,

One word on the main question before the Committee. *We had already reached the verge of universal suffrage. There was but one step beyond, and are gentlemen prepared to take that?* We were *cheapening* this invaluable right. He was disposed to go as far as any man in the extension of rational liberty, but *he could not consent to undervalue this precious privilege so far as to confer it with an indiscriminating hand upon every one.*

And this man, with sentiments such as these in his heart and on his lips, is presented to the people of North Carolina for their support! This man, who deems the truly invaluable privilege of participating in the government of his country *cheapened*, and rational liberty endangered when it is extended to the labouring classes of society! Have the labouring class no interest in the peace, order and stability of society? No rights to secure—no interests to advance? Does not their labour constitute the chief wealth of the community? and is not their blood ever freely shed in its defence? Why, then, should they not be admitted to a fair participation in the powers of Government? Mr. Van Buren responds, "What is the character of the Poor? *Generally speaking, Vice and Poverty go hand in hand.*"

Our charge, we think, is fully established. May we not now address the people of Cumberland in the language of invitation—not upon vague surmises—not upon undefined and undefinable fears—not upon vain phantasms of an imagination, excited by visions of Banks, Aristocrats, Blue-light Federalists and Nullifiers—to go with us in denouncing, in the language of the 9th Democratic Resolution, the "vile doctrine of M. V. B. that the labouring classes ought not to participate in political power, because it would endanger the right of the property holder, and is incompatible with the stability of Freedom?" May we not call upon them to rally in their strength at the polls in November, and in voting for the Tennessee Farmer, rebuke the anti-Republican

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Dr. Franklin, whose opinions on life and manners are the result of close observation and sound principle, has given us a moral code in the following epitome:

Temperance.—Eat not to fullnes—drink not to elevation.

Silence.—Speak not but what may benefit others or yourself: avoid trifling conversation.

Order.—Let all your things have their places; let each part of your business have its time.

Resolution.—Resolve to perform what you ought; perform without fail what you resolve.

Frugality.—Make no expense but do good to others or yourself; that is, waste nothing.

Industry.—Lose no time; be always employed in something useful; cut off all unnecessary actions.

Sincerity.—Use no hurtful deceit; think innocently and justly; and if you speak, speak accordingly.

Justice.—Wrong none by doing injuries, or omitting the benefits that are your duty.

Moderation.—Avoid extremes; forbear resenting injuries.

Cleanliness.—Suffer no uncleanliness in body, clothes or habitation.

Tranquility.—Be not disturbed about trifles or at accidents common or unavoidable.

Humility.—Imitate Jesus Christ.

Mr. George Goodwin has lately retired from the editorship of the Connecticut Courant, having been concerned in the publication of that paper seventy-one years. He entered the office as an assistant to his father at the age of nine years.

sentiment, that there is more vice generally amongst the Poor than the Rich?

Let this revelation of Mr. Van Buren's feelings towards the great mass of society, open your eyes to the designs of the leading men of the party devoted to his elevation.

Let those who attended the Cumberland meeting, and those to whom the baleful Extract have been sent, re-peruse them with attention. See how artfully they appeal to the worst and meanest passions of human nature—compare the doctrines they unblushingly avow with those promulgated by the infidels and agrarians of the City of New York, and behold their correspondence—ponder on the trembling anxiety manifested by wealthy individuals—men possessed of large sums of money in stocks, lest "fearful convulsions should ensue, or an order or essence more powerful than the Government should arise," in consequence of *associated* wealth. Connect in your mind's eye our next door neighbour assailing, "fierce as ten furies," monopolies at the meeting, and the above gentleman, a few months previous, on his legs arguing before the Legislature the passage of a little monster, with cut claws and extracted teeth, a fitting spouse for the virgin daughters of Lincoln and Cumberland. With these glaring inconsistencies, and doubtless honest individuals, before your eyes, will you not feel disposed to exclaim, in the language of another bantling of patriotism, and of the meeting, "a safeguard *is* wanted to prevent wolves in sheep's clothing from getting into power and office."

In conclusion, we call upon our neighbours of the Journal to evince the sincerity of their feelings for the Democracy, by renouncing its arch enemy, and to veil before the "Drapeau Blanc" a standard, upon whose "murky folds" should be inscribed, not Abolition, at least its twin cherub, Amalgamation.

A shallow device.—The last pocket edition contains a letter addressed to the Brigands of that Journal, dated Moore County, September 15, 1836, (we like to be particular about *dates*,) commenting upon the toasts pledged at the late Whig Festival.—We should not have condescended to notice so despicable a specimen of balderdash, but for a slight circumstance that probably escaped the attention of the erudite Senior of that establishment. "How this vaulting cunning o'erleaps itself." That letter, dated, mark ye, "September 15," Moore County, says: "Fayetteville Observer contains an account of a certain Whig Celebration which took place in our town on the 8th instant." Now it happens that the account was first published in Fayetteville on this same 15th of September, and equally unfortunate is it, that Moore County happens to lie some 50 miles distant from Fayetteville. What is the inference? Plainly that some writer of the Sons party, some under strapper, some "man Friday," has just taken the liberty of dating *Moore County* to a letter, to conserve his own purposes. The Editor stands then under strong suspicion of being party to a known fraud upon the public.

Some time since the Editor published a careless letter—now he publishes an antedated one,—by and bye, after the November elections, he will post-date them we presume.

Further, this same writer who undertakes to reside in Moore, seems wonderfully wise upon the subject of Cumberland elections, for although a non-resident, boldly presages the issue of the November contest.—We have heard numberless complaints from Simpson, Bladen and Robeson, that individuals from Fayetteville, not content with matters at home, undertake to control the good people of those Counties in their political opinions. This is the first occasion that a writer in Moore attempts to interfere with our politics. People of Cumberland, what say you,—will you consent to such dictation?

The North Carolina Journal is writing Lectures upon the Whig Festival.

Mus cucurrit plenum sed,
Apud meum magnum ad!

After 14 days of reflection and study, after discharging one journeyman, after numberless consultations and caucuses, after summoning to his conclave, the "little boys and all, Tray! Blanch!! and Sweetheart!!! here comes the Editor of the Journal, 24 hours after his publication day, with some sage remarks and sweeping denunciations against the Republican party. We have not the slightest disposition at this period to get into a discussion with that print. Its circulation is too small; our wit can't be appreciated without its counterpart, and the public rarely get an opportunity of perusing the Journal. We cannot find room in our columns to copy its strictures, or that would obviate the objection. We notice one single remark: "The Governor of North Carolina has not as much power as a Justice of the Peace. He can wield very little political influence, for he has no veto upon the acts of the Legislature, *nor any patronage to make friends* OR BUY FOES. So that the Whigs have no cause for political triumph." Are you there Truepenny? "The grapes are sour," are they?

You aver, too, that your object in securing office is to wield the patronage it carries with it for political influence, to MAKE FRIENDS and BUY FOES! Unblushing effrontery! As the office of Governor could accomplish neither of these great ends, you consider its acquisition no cause of triumph! People of Cumberland—Freemen of North Carolina, listen to him; hear the Fayetteville Organ of the Regency, and such an Organ! declare that the office of Governor is not desirable, because it carries with it no patronage, no political influence, and can neither make friends or buy foes! A few more such editorials from the Journal and we will carry the County.

We have heard a vague rumour about a ferocious morceau that should have appeared in the Journal of the 15th. A sort of a dialogue about this same Barbecue, beginning "Well, Bob, have you been to the Barbecue?"

Now we have in our pocket a small dramatic effusion of our own, founded on fact, beginning "Well, Colonel H. I am told you persist in being a Candidate?" Shall we shew against each other and see which piece will be damned?

We republish to-day, the able report of our townsman, Louis D. Henry, Esq., written in 1833, developing the capacities of the Cape Fear. We solicit for it, a candid perusal. Every thing which sheds light upon the subject of Internal Improvement, is valuable at this juncture.

Henry Ashburn, Esq., one of the Editors of the *American Beacon*, died at Norfolk, Va., on Thursday last of a sudden apoplectic attack, aged 40 years. Mr. Ashburn was born in Bertie County, North Carolina; served his time to the printing business in Edenton; soon after the expiration of his term of service, removed to Norfolk, where he soon became connected with the Beacon Office. It were an idle task to speak of his qualifications as a printer, as a sound and logical reasoner—and as an honorable man. *Those who knew him* will long lament his death.

We have the best authority for stating that the delinquent precinct in Montgomery, for Governor will be added to Gen. Dudley's majority in that County. The poll was for Dudley 73, Spaight *none*.

"The Union must be preserved."—The Van Buren Electors in Maryland seem bent on mischief. They still refuse to meet in the Electoral College, thereby nullifying the Constitution and setting at naught the Laws of the State. The Whigs, true to the perpetuity of the Union, are determined to use all means to preserve the State from anarchy and confusion—have with firmness and forbearance, worthy their prototypes of '76—used every exertion to bring the refractory "*Nullifiers*" to a sense of their duty, and have nobly resolved to remain at their post and discharge their duty, until the Senate are elected or their powers under the Constitution cease. See our extracts on the subject.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS DEFIED AND TRAMPLED UPON

We had occasion, but a few days ago, to call the attention of our readers to the desperate proposition, to effect profligate party purposes, in the State of Pennsylvania, by revolutionary means. Little did we then think that a more direct assault would so soon be made nearer home upon those fundamental institutions which are the only security of the life, the liberty, and the property, of the People of every State in this Union.

It is now ascertained that the nineteen Minority Electors of the Senate of the State of Maryland, having met together, and spent several days in Annapolis, have refused to meet with the twenty-one Majority Electors, so as to form the constitutional quorum. Whether they have resigned or refused to accept the office to which they have been elected, we are not informed. The majority, it is said, will continue in session as long as there is any hope that a sufficient number of the minority may be induced, by a contemplation of the fearful consequences of the rash and reckless determination which they seem to have made, to reconsider the step they have taken. What the extent of those consequences may be, no one can say with certainty; but the *immediate* consequences are obvious. If the minority persist in the course they seem to have adopted, Maryland will be without a Government for five years at least; for the Constitution has not provided for the failure of the election of a Senate, nor contemplated the possibility of so gross a violation of the Constitution as a refusal of Electors to perform their duty—no provision being made for their death, resignation, or refusal to act. The laws, indeed, will remain as they are. But how shall they be enforced. The Judges, to be sure, hold their offices during good behaviour; but the offices of the sheriffs expire at the end of three years from their respective appointments, and, although they are chosen by the People, yet, before they can act, they must be commissioned by the Governor, who is chosen annually by the Legislature. But there will be no Legislature. If no Legislature, no Governor. If no Governor, no sheriffs, nor any other officer whose term of office is limited, and who holds his appointment or commission from the Governor. How, then, are the lives, liberty, and proyerty of the citizens of Maryland to be protected? How are their contracts to be enforced?

LATEST FROM ANNAPOLIS.

The annexed letter contains the latest Intelligence from the seat of Government. it will be seen that the Whig Electors have nobly resolved to keep alive the Electoral College, well knowing that, if they once permit the flame to go out, there is no Promethean fire "that can that light relume."

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 22, 1836.
Thursday, 11 *A. M.*

You have no doubt received my letters containing the intelligence that the nineteen Van Buren electors had deserted their post. I have only now to add, in addition to what I said before, that the Whig electors will remain at their post ready to discharge their duty, and will meet every day and continue to adjourn until the costitutional number of electors are present, *and they never will leave their post, until the Senate are elected, or their powers under the Constitution cease.*

It has been proposed that the twenty-one electors remove to the Government house, where beds will be provided for them; and those who have families send for them. This will no doubt be carried into effect.

FOREIGN.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Pennsylvania, Capt. Smith, London papers have been received at New York to August 23d, Liverpool to the 24th, both inclusive.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 20th ult.

The report of the death of Gen. Evans, in Spain, turns out to be incorrect.

The Constitution of 1812 has been proclaimed at Madrid—the Isturitz ministry has fallen, and a new ministry, headed by Calatrava, has been appointed in its stead. It is a complete triumph of the Ultra-Liberal party.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 19.—Cotton—There has been again a very general and extensive demand, and prices of inferior to fair American ¼d per lb higher, whilst in the better qualities the extreme rates only of last week have been obtained. Brazil is without change, except Pernambuco, which is ¼d per lb higher. Exporters have taken 1,650 Am 1,100 Surat, 420 Madras, and 20 Bengal, and speculators 4,500 American, 500 Bahia, and 150 Pernambuco About 1,000 bales of American have this week been destroyed by fire Sales of the week, 37,590. Cotton, per lb 420 Sea Island, 23d a 39d; 50 stained, 9½d a 18d; 8,900 Bowed Georgia, 8¼ a 12d; 8,970 Mobile, Alabama, and Tennessee, 7½d a 10½d; 10,950 New Orleans, 8d a 13d

RAIL ROAD MEETING

At a large meeting of the citizens of the county of Wilkes, at the Court House in Wilkesboro,' for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of a Rail Road from Fayetteville to the Mountains—Col. James Wellborn was called to the Chair, and H. M. Stokes, Esq. appointed Secretary. The following proceedings were had: On motion of H. M. Stokes, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the citizens of the county of Wilkes deeply impressed with the spirit of improvement, that is pervading the United States, from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and sensible of the importance of affording every facility to the Agricultural and commercial interests of the country, by such means as are best adapted to the wants, and suited to the localities of that particular section of North Carolina, which Wilkes county forms a part; do sincerely enter into the views of the citizens of Fayetteville, with regard to a *Rail Road*, from that place to the Mountains. The peculiar products of the intervening country, as well as of that which lies North and West of the Valley of the Yadkin, (consisting of Cotton, Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Flax seed, Bacon, Distilled Spirits and Iron, &c.) must necessarily pay a heavy and unavoidable tax upon transportation; whilst the citizens thereof possess no other than the ordinary means of land carriage, by wagons or similar vehicles. Believing as we do, that in addition to the great trade, which might be concentrated at Wilkesboro', Salem, or Fayetteville; a very large portion of the North Eastern counties of Tennessee, and the South western ones of Virginia, would naturally seek an outlet for their surplus productions through this Valley, in preference to the Charleston and Cincinnati or the Great Western route, through the Valley of Virginia; should either of those contemplated rail ways, be at any future time effected. A direct line of Rail Way, from Wilkesborough to the Ocean, would hardly exceed two hundred and fifty miles, passing through a country, where provisions and labor are cheap, and the most ample supplies of material (of a desirable kind) for laying the Rails, constructing piles or viaducts, can be readily and cheaply obtained. It would not be hazardous to assert, that should a permanent and central rail way be opened from the sea board to the mountains, terminating at or near Wilkesborough, that the vast and inexhaustable beds of Iron Ore, with which the spurs of the Alleghany and Iron Mountains abound, would furnish supplies for ages to come of a material, indispensable to every branch of the mechanic arts; and in all human probability, lay the foundation of a manufacturing town, which in the course of time would rival Birmingham, in her endless variety of Cutlery and Hardware This last source of wealth if it exists at all, has not yet been developed, upon either of the proposed rail ways heretofore attended to. In furtherance of the objects of this meeting, be it therefore

1st. Resolved, That we heartily concur in the efforts now being made to construct a Rail Road from Fayetteville to the Mountains in a central direction, within the limits of North Carolina, and extending North Westwardly to the State line.

2d. Resolved, That fifteen delegates be appointed to the Rail Road Convention to be held in the town of Salisbury, on the 10th of October next, to consult upon the practicability of constructing said Road; to fix upon its locality, and to represent the views and interests of this section of the country.

3d. Resolved, That a Committe of four persons be appointed to draft a memorial to the next Legislature of North Carolina, in furtherance of the objects of this meeting, and to transmit the same to the General Assembly at an early period of its session.

4th. On motion of Major Finley, and amended on motion of Maj. Wm. C. Emmit, the Chairman appointed the following delegates to the Salisbury Convention, to wit: Col. William P. Waugh, Col. John Martin, Doct. L. G. Jones, Richard Allen, Esq. Maj. W. C. Emmitt, Dr. T. S. Bouchelle, Capt. Joel Vannoy, Maj. John Finley, Col. H. Brown, Col. J. J. Bryant, Maj. Lyttle Hutcherson, Doct. J. Colloway, Col. A. Mitchell, and H. M. Stokes, Esq., and on motion, the Chairman was added to the delegation, with power to appoint, or add to the same.

The Chairman, in pursuance to the 3d Resolution, appointed Col. H. Brown, Col. A. Mitchell, Col. William P. Waugh, and H. M. Stokes. Esq. a Committee to draft the proposed memorial.

On motion of Captain Joel Vannoy, Col. William P. Waugh, Col. A. Mitchell, and H. M. Stokes, Esquire, were appointed to answer the Fayetteville Letter.

On motion of Wm. C. Emmit, Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be published in the Salisbury and Fayetteville papers.

The meeting then adjourned.

A true copy from the minutes.

J. WELLBORN, *Chr'n.*
H. M. STOKES, *Sec'y.*
September 13, 1836.

The "Standard" predicts that Martin Van Buren will be President just so certain as Heaven spares his life. Two months since, or thereabouts, the same paper declared in language fully as dogmatical, that Governor Spaight would be re-elected by 10,000 majority, and that Gen. Newland would beat Mr. Graham at least 500 votes! The result of our late elections shows how much dependence is to be placed on the assertions of that print.—*Raleigh Register.*

Our friends of the Register will find it a difficult task to persuade the *three* or *four* Van Buren men in Fayetteville, that the 'Standard' ever made such declarations.

Only see the difference.—The disreputable creature who ostensibly fathers the foul paragraphs of the Globe, announces, disparagingly, that the editor of the "Sun" "is the nephew of Joe Gales." Does Blair not know that the very fact which he thus states will counteract every intention which his column of falsehood on the subject contains? There is not an honest or highminded citizen in the Union, who would not rather be the worthy nephew of such a man as Mr. Gales, than be the President of the U. States, if compelled to be connected with, or in the remotest degree dependant on such unprincipled mercenaries as Blair. Indeed we know not the relationship which reflects more respectability than that with Mr. Gales, nor is there a citizen now living to whom the country owes greater gratitude.—*Newbern Spectator.*

Important Confession.—The *Boston Advocate* appeals to Mr. Webster's friends in Massachusetts, to drop his name, and to vote for Van Buren—and we would especially invite the attention of our readers to its reasonings, which are copied, with marks of approbation, into the New York organ of the Van Buren party, the Evening Post. It says:

"It is believed by the writer of this article, that while a large number of the citizens of this Commonwealth prefer Mr. Van Buren to all other candidates, a large number of even those who prefer Mr. Webster to him, regard Mr. Van Buren as their second choice. The reasons for this opinion are sufficiently obvious. Aside from party questions, *Mr. Van Buren occupies a position not materially different from that of Mr. Webster. He is a Northern candidate.* He is pledged, if possible, even more strongly than Mr. Webster, to the Union against Nullification; *he is friendly to a judicious protection of domestic industry; his views on all questions connected with Slavery, are substantially the same.*"

While the Van Buren prints in the South are charging the Whigs with a design to vote for Webster, what say one of their Northern confederates? Why that Van Buren himself "occupies a position not materially different from that of Webster."

The signs of renewed activity and business on our wharves—the arrival of a number of vessels with Goods destined for the interior—the opening of new stores, and the replenishing of old ones, reminds us of the promise made on our entrance into the business of an Editor. Now that the Governor's election is over—the heat and burden of the summer passed, we shall redeem the pledge, and devote more attention to commercial intelligence, and the prices current.
Wilmington Advertiser.

MARRIED,

In Montgomery County, on the 22d inst. Mr. SAMUEL THREDGELL, of Anson County, to Miss SARAH McRAE, daughter of Mr. Alexander McRae, deceased.

DIED,

On Sunday night last, FREDERICK T., son of Mr. Frederick Miller, aged 4 years, 9 months and 7 days. "God smiteth the upright as well as the unjust," at his dispensations we should not murmur.

At Prospect Hall, Bladen county, on Tuesday night last, after a short illness, Mrs. RECECCA W., consort of Mr. Thomas H. Byrne, formerly of Wilmington.

At her residence, in Montgomery County, on the 24th ult., Mrs. NANCY McCALLUM, widow of John McCallum, dec'd, in the 58th year of her age. From the early loss of her husband, the government of her family had devolved entirely upon herself for many years past, in the discharge of which duty, she evinced a talent peculiar to herself, both as respected qualifying them for the discharge of the various duties of this life, and the enjoyment of a happy immortality. She had long been an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church, and although gone the way of all the earth, she has left abundance of good evidence with her weeping friends, that their loss will be her eternal gain.—Also, on the 26th ult., at the same place, Miss ELIZABETH McCALLUM, only daughter of the above deceased, in the 23d year of her age. Miss McCallum was a young lady possessing many amiable and endearing traits of character, the remembrance of which will long be cherished by a numerous acquaintance. She had been for some years, a pious member of the same church with her mother, and left another example, that those who do the will of their Maker through life, will exult on their death bed that their destinies are in the hands of an Almighty Saviour. Also, on the 14th inst., JAMES McCALLUM, in the 25th year of his age, the morning of life. He maintained a very high character through life, amongst all his acquaintances. Though not a member of any church, he died with full reliance on the merits of Jesus Christ. He expressed himself not long before his death, that his dissolution was fast approaching, though his prospects for another world were brightening.—*Communicated.*

On the 15th inst., at his residence in Montgomery County, after a short illness of typhus fever, (which he bore with the fortitude and firmness that always signalizes the good in the hour of death,) Mr. WILLIAM P. ROBINSON, in the 32d year of his age.

"May guardian angels now their vigils keep,
Around thy corse fast mouldering to decay,
Nor ruder hands disturb thy peaceful sleep,
Until the dawn of that eventful day." B.

In Edenton, on the 11th inst. Mrs. MARY CATHARINE CARNES, aged 34, wife of the Rev. Wm. D. Carnes, Rector of that Parish, after an illness of but seven days.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPTEMBER 29.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Molasses,	45 a 50
Ditto, apple,	40 a 42	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	12½ a 13	Sugar, brown,	10½ a 12½
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12½ a 14½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton, (new)	14½ a 16⅝	Salt,	60 a 80
Corn,	65 a 70	Tobacco, leaf,	6 a 7
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	20 a 30
Flaxseed,	1 25	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$8¼ a 8¾	Wheat,	125 a 130
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	37½ a 40
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	16 a 17½

☞ **The Fall Term in Donaldson** Academy will commence on the first Wednesday, the 4th of October.
September 22, 1836. 7-3w

LOST

FROM the Stage, on the night of the 21st inst., a Seal skin CAP, between Fayetteville and Mrs. Gilmore's. A liberal reward will be given for its delivery at this office.
September 22. 8-2w.

Private Boarding House.
Mrs. Holmes

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that she has taken the House formerly occupied by Mr. J. M. Dobbin. The House has lately been thoroughly repaired and improved, and she will be ready by the 1st of October for the reception of Boarders, Gentlemen, Ladies, and Students of the Academies.
Fayetteville, September 27, 1836. 8 f

Bargains! Bargains!!
G. & L. Hurlbutt

IN order to close their concern in this place, are now selling off their STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of

Hats, Shoes and Ready Made Clothing,

Low for CASH. Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase, would do well to call and examine their Stock.
September 27, 1836. 8 6w

NEW GOODS.

I am now receiving my FALL SUPPLY, consisting in part of the following GOODS, all of which has been recently selected by myself in New York, and which I offer to my customers and others on reasonable and accommodating terms, for *Cash, Country Produce*, or on time to *punctual* customers.

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
200 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do Java do,
50 hhds Porto Rico and St. Croix } SUGAR,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump }
25 hhds. Bright Molasses,
25 bbls. Tanner's Oil, (Liverbank,)
100 kegs Nails,
100 bags Shot,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 kegs FFF Dupont's Powder,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
200 sides Sole and Upper Leather,
2000 lbs. Red Clover Seed,
2 barrels Herds Grass do,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 do Nova Scotia Grindstones,
25 barrels Linseed Oil,
50 kegs White & Black Lead, in Oil,
Madeira, Port, Sherry Old Canary, Teneriffe, St. Lucre, Champaigne & Malaga } *WINES*,
5 gross Hibbert's London Porter,

Together with a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,
by the Crate, assorted,
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

In short, my Stock consists of almost every article now in common use in this country. Call and examine for yourselves or send your orders
C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct. Liberal advances in *Cash* or *Goods* will be made on all Cotton stored with or shipped by me, if requested. My Warehouses are large and near the River, entirely detached from other buildings, and out of danger of fire. C. J. O
Brick Row, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836 8tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.
C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1836.

Moses Oliver vs. The heirs of Wm Crawford, dec'd } Constable return, Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Mary Crawford, Elizabeth Crawford, Calvin Crawford, Lucy J. Crawford, Mastin M Crawford, Elizabeth Crawford and Martha M Crawford, Defendants in this case, reside out of the State:—Therefore, Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that unless they appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in November next, to plead or demur, the lands levied on will be condemned to be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of August, A D, 1836.
(7.) A. C. CURRY, *Clerk.*

Notice.

PERSONS desirous of purchasing FURNITURE, such as Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Carpet, &c. would do well to call at the Book Store. All of the above articles are new.
September 28, 1836. It.

Notice.

A REGULAR meeting of the Fayetteville Mechanic Benevolent Society, will be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday evening next, October 1, 1836, at half after 7 o'clock.
H. B. SEDBERRY.
27th 1836. It.

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received from New York, at his Store on Person Street, a few doors below the Market House, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Hats, Shoes, Boots, &c. &c.,

Selected expressly for the Country Trade, and which will be offered low for Cash or Country Produce.
CHAS. N. FENNELL.
September 21, 1836. 7 5w

TO WESTERN EMIGRANTS.

3170 ACRES OF MISSISSIPPI LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale all of his LANDS lying in Mississippi, containing
3170 ACRES.

These Lands were purchased at the first sale of Choctaw Lands held at Columbus, Mississippi, by men whose judgment of Cotton Lands can never be doubted. They lie in the Counties of Kemper and Oktibbeha, and are situated twenty-four miles west of Columbus, in a healthy, pleasant, and well watered part of the country and sufficiently convenient to navigation—but believing that all remarks are unnecessary, as it is unreasonable to suppose that persons removing to the South would buy without looking and judging for themselves I will describe the numbers.

E. half of the N. E Quarter of Section 7.
W. half of the N. E. Q. of S. Do.
W. half of the N. W Q of S. Do.
W. half of S W. Q. of S. 6.
All of Township nine Range fifteen East.
E. half of the S. W. Q of S. 6 Township nine Range 1 E.
E half of N W Q of S 18 T 13 R 16 E
W half of S E Q of S 31 T 10 R 15 E
E half of S E Q of S 31 T do R do
W half of N E of S 31 T do R do
E half of N E of S 31 T do R do
E half of N E of S 11 T 9 R 16 E
W half of N E of S 11 T do R do
W half of S E of S do T do R do
W half of S W Q of S 10
W half of the N W Q of S 15
N half of the E half of the N W Q of S 15
N half of the W half of the S W Q of S 15
Ninety Acres in S 22
S E Q of S 9
E half of the N E Q of S 16
N half of the E half of the S E Q of S 16
S half of the W half of the S W Q of S 16
All of Township 19 Range 1 East
S E Q of S 25
N half of the N E Q of S 36
Both of Townships 28 Range 13 East
S W Q of S 30
N W Q of S 31
W half of the N E Q of S 31 of Township 18 Range 14 East
S E Q of S 5
E half of the S W of S 5
N E Q of S 8
E half of the N W Q of S 8
N half of the W half of the N W Q of S 9
All of Townships 19 Range 14 East
E half of the N E Q of S 11
W half of the N W Q of S 12
E half of S E section 2
E half of S W of S 1 of Townships 19 Range 13 East.

Persons wishing to purchase can apply to my agents, John T Sorsby, of Starksville, Oktibbeha County, Alabama; W. Sorsby, of Pickens County, Alabama, or to E. D. Whitehead, of Green County, Alabama. For further information write to me at Nashville, Nash County, North Carolina.
W. C. SORSBY.
September 14, 1836. 7 4w

J. SELPH,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just received from N. York, Gold and Silver patent lever, and a variety of other

WATCHES,

Gold CHAINS and KEYS, fine BREASTPINS, LOCKETS and finger RINGS, silver SPECTACLES, PENCILS and THIMBLES, steel Watch CHAINS, KEYS, &c.

Having made arrangements to enlarge his business considerably, intends to keep at all times a supply of

SILVER SPOONS,

And other Ware of his own Manufacture He will as usual devote his personal and strictest attention to *CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRING.*
September 21, 1836 7-6w.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1836.

John Averitt vs. Noel Gainey, and the Heirs at Law of Tryam McFarland, dec'd. } *Petition for Partition of Lands.*

On motion, Arch'd McLean, Jr., Clerk of this Court appointed Guardian, *ad litem* to the infant Heirs of Tryam McFarland, viz: Duncan, Tryam and Mary.

IT having been made appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Noel Gainey, is not an inhabitant of this State, It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks, successively, in the *Fayetteville Observer*, printed in the town of Fayetteville, for the said defendant, Noel Gainey, to appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's Petition in this case, otherwise, judgment *pro confesso* will be entered as to him, and an Order for the Division of the said lands made according to the prayer of Petition

Witness, Archibald McLean, Jr. Clerk of said Court at Office, the first Monday of September, A. D., 1836, and 61st year of American Independence.
(7.) ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr. *Clerk.*

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving per schooners Repeater and Vindicator, the following, which are offered cheap:—

52 Hhds best Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Copperas,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
104 cases fashionable Hats,
461 fashionable Bonnets,
68 pieces Cloths, various colours,
15 pieces fashionable plain Ribbed and Plaid Cassimere,
100 pieces Merino Circassians,
24 pieces Merino Cloths,
546 pieces fancy Prints,
125 pieces Dundee Sheeting,
White, red, and green Flannel,
Men's and women's Shoes,
Bed Ticks, Shirtings, &c &c.—
Men's and women's Saddles,

Also, many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JOHN McARN.

July 6th, 1836. 96 *tf.*

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE

DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large and general assortment, among which are—
Extra superfine blue, black, green, olive, claret and Oxford mixed CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, blue, black, drab and Oxford mixed,
Superfine Sattinetts, blue, black and drab,
Crape Camlet, French Drills, plain and twilled, some of very superior quality,
120 pieces French printed Muslins, some of the newest Paris fashions,
Gingham and Calico, well assorted,
Swiss Muslins, figured and plain,
Cross barred and striped Muslin,
Jaconet and mull mull Muslin,
140 dozen Ladies' dress Hd'kfs and Shawls, some of the newest style and beautiful Goods,
4-4 and 5-4 Bobinet Lace, figured and plain,
Thread and Bobinet Lace, well assorted,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
2000 lbs Spun Cotton, of the Petersburg Factory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs,
3-4 and 4-4 bleached and unbleached Domestics,
With many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which are offered at the lowest market price.

JEREMIAH KYLE.

April 5, 1836. 83tf.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Syrup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, imperial genuine, Madeira, Sherry, Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum.

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

"WE Feed the Hungry."

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER CLARENDON,

150 Bbls. Prime Beef,
75 do. Mess do.

All New York City Inspection. For sale by

THOS. SANFORD & Co.

March 21. 81-*tf*

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 10tf

Lime.

JUST RECEIVED per Steamer Clarendon,
200 casks Thomastown LIME, and for sale by

P. E. TILLINGHAST.

June 22, 1836. 93tf

NEW BOOKS.

LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS; new edition
Spain Revisited; Constantinople and Athens by W. Colton; Ups and Downs, by a distressed gentleman; Actress of Padua; Hebrew Wife; Walsh's Didactics; Indian Character; Nimrod Hunting Tour; Wade Fishery; Shipwrecks and Disasters; Temperance Tales; Dr. Hawks' History of the Church, Nevin's Practical Thoughts; Missionary Reporter; Ministry we need; Eddy's Addresses to the Young; Military Tactics; Ewell's Medical Companion; Magendie's Formulary; New Piano Music; Boxes Paints; Paper; States, &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 15, 1836.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves together in the practice of the Law, tender their services to the public. They will attend the Circuit Courts of Gibson, Lauderdale, Fayette, Tipton and Haywood Counties, and do a Collection business throughout the Western District of Tennessee.

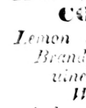
WILLIAM B. GROVE.
JOHN B. ASHE.

Brownsville, Haywood County, Tenn 1060-*tf*

IMPORTANT
To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,



IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-*tf*

The Subscriber

OFFERS for sale that valuable PLANTATION, situated on the East side of Cape Fear river, 8 miles above Fayetteville, containing 300 acres, justly considered the most valuable tract in the County. All persons desirous of purchasing will do well to come and examine for themselves.

ALSO,

150 acres joining the above tract on the East side, fifty acres of which is cleared.

And 150 acres of Pine Land on the West side of the river, immediately opposite the first named tract, suitable for a Summer Residence, being considered very healthy. About 4000 trees are prepared for getting Turpentine, from which about 100 barrels will be obtained this season.

THOMAS ASHE.

August 9, 1836. 1tf.

☞The Wilmington Advertiser will please insert the above till forbid.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

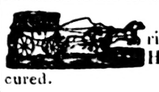
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern, that we shall make application to the next General Assembly of this State for the emancipation of our Slave Tom, commonly known as Tom Hadley.

JAMES H. HOOPER.
JOSHUA CARMON.
SAM'L T. HAWLEY
SAMPSON BOON.

Fayetteville, Aug 24, 1835. 3-*tml*

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

20 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 tierces loaf ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
30 hhds prime MOLASSES,
15 barrels ditto

Just received and for sale by

WILLKINGS & BELDEN

August 17, 1836. 2 tf.

A HEAVY STOCK
OF
NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
500 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real tick,)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St. Croix do,
10 barrels Farmer's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel,
American & English blistered do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12.

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,
FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.
200 pr. Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes. do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,

Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 48 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assifœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.

PAINTS and DYE STUFFS,

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.

Brick Row, Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835 54*tf.*

Blank Warrants for sale here.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, January 27. 73tf

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 × 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

January 6, 1836.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS SANDFORD & CO.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT MEDICINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment, wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice*.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth, great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertige; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills need but a trial to recommend them. They are purely vegetable and well calculated for the removal of all Bilious Complaints.

They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, Sea sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ*," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects: they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and excalent functions, thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which possess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J. J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State.

January 1, 1836. 71-1y.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (embro,)
1500 lbs Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1, 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale.

Fever and Ague.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHILE I feel it my duty, I feel it also a pleasure, to acquaint those who are suffering under the Fever and Ague, of the striking cure effected on me by the use of Rowand's Tonic Mixture. I was first attacked with this complaint in August last, and though I tried nearly all the remedies that were recommended by my friends and neighbours, still the fits would return every third day. I then applied to an eminent Physician, whose skill was baffled; which rendered me hopeless in attempting any further efforts, as I was then reduced to a skeleton, and all had failed. Being informed by one of my neighbors of the wonderful effect Rowand's Tonic Mixture had on him, who was labouring under the same disease, I was induced to make another effort, and procured a bottle of said Mixture as soon as possible, and commenced taking according to the prescriptions. Though my case was obstinate, I found my agues checked before I had taken half the bottle, and myself fast recovering; and by taking the bottle, I was perfectly restored. Therefore, being fully convinced of its efficiency, I earnestly recommend it to all those suffering with that loathsome disease.

The Medicine can be obtained at all the principal towns in the United States, from the Agents for the inventor.

JAMES SMITH.

Whiteville, (N C.) March 24, 1836

The above Medicine is for sale, price $1, by

E. J HALE.

Fayetteville, April 4. 83.

GREAT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN

DAILY MAIL ROUTE.

Office of the Petersburg Rail Road Company.
February 28, 1836

THE Petersburg Rail Road Company inform the public, that their Road, extending from Petersburg, Va., to Blakely, North Carolina, on the Roanoke, a distance of 60 miles, and constituting a part of the GREAT DAILY MAIL ROUTE North and South, is now amply provided with superior Locomotives and Cars, to accommodate all the travel that may offer. The Cars leave each end of the Road daily, on the arrival of the respective Mails. Travellers with their own equipages, can have their horses and carriages transported on this Road, with perfect safety and convenience; and thus, perform in 5 or 6 hours—while resting their horses, a journey which would otherwise require two days to accomplish.

The Blakely Hotel at the Southern termination of the Rail Road, has been rebuilt of brick on an enlarged scale, and no pains will be spared to render its accommodations such as will give satisfaction to passengers and travellers generally.

Besides the daily line of Mail Coaches from Blakely for the South, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c., there is A LINE VIA TARBOROUGH three times a week, connected with the Mail Line at Fayetteville, and also a line from the Rail Road at BELFIELD TO CLARKSVILLE, MILTON and DANVILLE.

Another tri-weekly Line from Blakely, passes through WARRENTON, OXFORD, &c., and connects with a line to SALISBURY, N. C.

In the course of the present season, a branch will be opened from the Petersburg Rail Road at Belfield, to Wilkins' Ferry at GASTON, ON THE ROANOKE, from whence a Rail Road to cross the river by a bridge, is now about to be constructed to Raleigh.

The Rail Road from Baltimore to Washington is now in operation, thence to Potomac landing, the line is continued by Steamboats; thence via Fredericksburg to Richmond, a considerable portion of the Rail Road is finished—and the remainder is in a rapid course to completion. The line continues from Richmond to Petersburg, by a turnpike road—and thence by the Petersburg Rail Road to Blakely, as before mentioned, is the *main* and *only* DAILY MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS. [81 4m)

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

Cotton Gins.

I HAVE established my Gin Factory at Fayetteville, N. C. under the superintendence of Mr. J. M. Jarrott, lately from Columbia, S. C. who has been in the employ of the most approved workmen of that State. I shall feel thankful for encouragement, and will sell at reduced prices, credit of six months, or 10 per cent. per annum discount for cash. Gins warranted to perform well. Any information wanting, can be had of the Merchants of Fayetteville, as I am well known to most of them. Those who may wish to purchase would do well to order in time, as it sometimes happens that the demand cannot be supplied. Communications to me at Leesville, Robeson County, N. C. or J. M. Jarrott, Fayetteville, will meet with prompt attention

J. W. POWELL.

April 7. 1836. 83 6m

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having beenappointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS & HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT.
Foot of Hay Mount,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NEW AND DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their SPRING SUPPLIES, which comprise a larger and more general assortment than ever before offered in this market, and which will in part consist of the following articles, viz:

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy and Staple British, French, India and Domestic GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlery Hardware, (general assortment,)
Men's and Boys' black and drab Silk, Fur and Wool Hats,
Fine and coarse Palm Leaf Hats,
Men's and Boys' Shoes and Brogans,
Women's and Misses' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
Saddles and Bridles of all descriptions,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
French Baskets,
Cut back and Gig Saddle Trees,
Worsted, Cotton, Bridle and Rein Webbings,
Straining Webb,
Hatters' Trimmings,
Dutch Bolting Cloths, Nos. 3 to 12,
Morocco and Hog Skins,
King's Cast Steel Axes, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which makes their assortment as general as is required for the Country Trade, and much more general than can be found in any one House in the place. Their present Stock has been laid in on the most advantageous terms, and is offered at WHOLESALE exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 28, 1836 85 tf

New Books.

THE Subscriber has received a large assortment of New and Standard Books; being far too numerous to particularise. Among them are the following:

Law—Chitty's Practice; Tomlin's Law Dictionary, both new works; Wheaton's Selwyn; Starkie on Evidence; Thomas's Coke; Chitty's Blackstone; Chitty's Criminal Law; Chitty on Bills; Saunders' Reports; Norris's Peake; Hughes's Equity Draftsman; Maddock's Chancery; Johnston's Digest; Hawks' Digest; Comyn on Contracts; Clerk's Assistant; Form Book; Lawyer's Common Place Book.

Medicine—Dunglisson's Dictionary; Coxe's and U. S. Dispensatory; Eberle's Works; Dewees on Children; Gooch's Midwifery; Mackintosh's Practice; Cooper's Surgery; Broussais' Pathology; Pharmacopia; Formulary; Horner's Anatomy; Hall on Blood; Bell on Teeth; Abercrombie on the Brain; Do. on Stomach, &c &c.

Miscellaneous.—Penny Magazine; Marryatt's Complete Works; Marryatt's Pirate, &c. (cheap;) Bulwer's Rienzi, (do.;) Paris, by Mrs Trollope; Paulding's Life of Washington; Holland's Life of Van Buren; Joseph Andrews; Humphrey Clinker; Roderick Random; Parley's Magazine; McKenzie's 5000 Receipts; Mason's Farrier, &c. &c

Religious.—Scott's, Henry's and Clark's Commentaries; a great variety of large and small Bibles; Chalmer's Works; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Brown's, Watson's and Malcom's do; Cruden's Concordance; Confession of Faith; Burdar's Village Sermons; Religious Souvenir; &c.

Together with a large stock of School Books, Stationary, &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 26, 1836.

$100 Reward.

I AM authorized by Alexander Townsend, of Carroll County, Miss., to say that the above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of his Negro man ALBERT, in any jail in North Carolina, so that he may get him again.—Albert was formerly the property of John Willis, of Bladen County, where he may be now lurking. He has a father at Duncan McAlpin's, in Robeson; an uncle by the name of Harry Barnes, in the lower part of the same County; an uncle belonging to Judge Toomer, by the name of Solomon, in Wilmington, and relatives about Simon Willis's Mill, in Robeson.—There is no doubt but he visits all these places. He is about six feet high, dark complected, 22 to 25 years of age. It is more than likely he is lurking about Judge Toomer's Rice farm.

JNO W. POWELL.

Leesville, Robeson, July 19, 1836. 98-3m

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
5 Bbls. Loaf do.
25 Bags green Rio Coffee.
25 do. do. Laguyra do in bags of 100 lbs.
10 Hhds. prime Molasses.

Just received and for sale by

April 13. JOHN MUNN.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

For Sale.

A First rate new SULKEY and HARNESS; also a first rate harness HORSE. The Sulkey has a patent turned axle and Elliptic Springs;—has made one trip to the interior in which it was used about four weeks. Apply to

C. J. ORRELL.

Brick Row, Foot of Haymount.

June 29, 1836 95-tf

Eye Water.

DR. ADAMS'S Eye Water, for the cure of sore, weak, or inflamed Eyes, which has been in use in this country for 10 years, and in England for 20 years past, is for sale by the Subscriber. It is highly recommended. Price 25 cts.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, July 19.

Blank Warrants

For sale at this office.

Earthenware, China & Glass

REMOVAL.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.

HAVE removed to No. 55, Nassau Street, New York (next door to Messrs. Dorentus, Graham & Nixon) where they offer on sale, in the original package, or repacked to suit the country trade, a large and general assortment of

China, Glass and Earthenware,

Comprising many new and beautiful patterns, selected with great care by one of the partners in England. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.

No. 55, Nassau St., New York.

New York, July 11, 1836. 98-1*y*

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and will consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather, Mill and ½ cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836 86 tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Drug and Medicine STORE.
Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety, all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

I am now receiving,

BY Steamer Henrietta, my Spring and Summer supplies of GOODS, consisting in part of the following:—

100 bags superior Rio Coffee, (high scented,)
20 hhds. do New Crop Molasses,
10 do do Sugar,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, assorted,
500 lbs Bar Lead,
50 pair bright Trace Chains,
Loaf Sugar, Tea, Rice, &c &c.

All of which will be sold *low* for *Cash* or on time to *punctual* customers, who are invited to call or send their orders.

C. J. ORRELL.

Brick Row, foot of Hay Mount.

April 26, 1836 86tf

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assr'd,
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 ceroon Spanish Indigo,

Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm. C. Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEETE & COOK.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59 *tf.*

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 25 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

Molasses.

47 Hhds. New Crop Cuba MOLASSES. For Sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN

March 23, 1836.